

### MILNER LIFTS THE VEIL

He Describes the Desperate Situation in South Africa.

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### THE CHINESE NOTE SIGNED.

To Be Presented to Li and Ching in a Few Days.

London, Dec. 22.—A news agency despatch from Peking today says the preliminary note of the foreign Ministers to the Chinese envoys was signed this morning, and will be presented to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching in the course of two or three days.

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### REMOVED BY ROOSEVELT

District Attorney Gardiner Deposed From Office.

The Action the Result of Charges Arising Out of the Official Attitude Toward Chief Devery at the Time of the Last Election—A Gold Democrat Appointed as Successor—The Governor Gives His Reasons for Taking the Step—No Attention Paid to the Notification of the Executive to Proceed Against Those Accused of Intimidating Voters.

Albany, Dec. 22.—Governor Roosevelt tonight removed from office District Attorney Henry R. Beckman, and appointed Eugene A. Philbin, a Gold Democrat, to fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Gardiner had another year to serve. Mr. Philbin is a member of the State board of charities and was a law partner of the late Supreme Court Justice Henry R. Beckman.

The Governor's announcement of his removal of Colonel Gardiner was made late tonight at the executive chamber, and at the same time he announced Mr. Philbin's appointment, as well as the appointment of John Proctor Clarke, a Republican, of New York City, as a Supreme Court Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Henry R. Beckman. Mr. Clarke will serve until January 1, 1902, as Justice Beckman's permanent successor will be elected next fall. Mr. Clarke is a close personal friend of the Governor.

At the hearing today on the charges against Colonel Gardiner one of the most interesting incidents was the removal of the District Attorney's office from the State Capitol to the office of the District Attorney in New York City. The charges against Gardiner were that he had allowed the District Attorney's office to be used as a headquarters for the Gold Democrats, and that he had allowed the office to be used for the purpose of intimidating voters.

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### CLEVELAND AT FAULT.

The Ex-President Blamed for the Mistake of Democracy.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 22.—Judge John H. Regan has made the following answer to the interview of ex-President Cleveland on the Democratic party: "I agree with Mr. Cleveland's view that it was a mistake to attempt to combine the two parties. But Mr. Cleveland is not in a good position to criticize the blunders of the Democracy. In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was the candidate of the Democratic party, and he was elected President. The main issue in that election being whether we should have a Democratic tariff for revenue or a Republican tariff for protection. If he had then called Congress together with a message recommending the tariff for revenue, it could hardly be doubted that a revenue tariff law would have passed and that the Democracy would have had a fair chance for the control of the policy of the Government for many years to come.

"Just as of doing this, in calling Congress together he ignored the great issue upon which he was elected, and attempted to commit the Democracy to the policy of a single gold standard of currency. He thus made himself responsible for the wrecking and future defeat of the Democratic party."

"Mid-Road Meeting a Fizzle." Reform Forces Fail to Respond to the Indianapolis Call.

Indianapolis, Dec. 22.—The conference of reform forces called by the Mid-Road Popular State Committee today was a complete fizzle. Neither Silver Republicans nor local Democrats were represented at the meeting, and the question of organizing a new party was discussed only when the question of instructions to the delegates to the St. Louis conference was under consideration.

Chairman Parker favored inviting all the leaders of reform parties to the conference, and a resolution was adopted to that effect. After the St. Louis conference it is proposed to call a national convention and reorganize the party under a new name.

Recaptured the Vessel. Complications Arising Out of the Libel of a Schooner.

Norfolk, Dec. 22.—The schooner Frank Leaming, of Philadelphia, Captain Campbell, which sailed from Norfolk for New York on December 12 with a cargo and deckload of lumber, became waterlogged in the storm, split open, and put into Chesapeake Bay, with neither food nor fire aboard. The crew camped in the forest, and the schooner was recaptured by the crew. The schooner was then towed to Norfolk, and the crew was released.

While he was absent, the schooner's crew was held in custody by the local authorities. The schooner was then towed to Norfolk, and the crew was released. The schooner was then towed to Norfolk, and the crew was released.

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THE NEW METHOD.

### REGARDED MORE CALMLY

The British Public Not Concerned Over the Canal Treaty.

The Senate's Action Looked Upon More as a Rebuff—The "Spectator" Not Opposed to Fortification—The Main Object to Secure Neutrality.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) London, Dec. 22.—It still remains true, despite the malevolent efforts of one or two American correspondents of prominent London papers, that the English public does not regard itself rebuffed or even deeply concerned by the action of the United States Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

In regard to the latter attitude, there is no possible doubt that Wednesday's cable announcement that the British Government would decline to accept the treaty in the shape the Senate would probably pass it was written with definite knowledge. It is still hoped, as then intimated, that President McKinley will refrain from formally presenting the document to this country, but, of course, no one pretends to have any definite information as to the President's intentions in this regard.

If the treaty should come officially before the Premier Salisbury and Foreign Minister Lansdowne, the matter would be treated without a shadow of that resentment which a few newspaper writers think should be shown and the reply, when finally given, will be carefully couched in such terms as to avoid the possibility of offence.

It is not considered here that the amended treaty raises even remotely or by implication the crucial point as to whether the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty can be abrogated without mutual consent. Therefore negotiations can be resumed or entirely abandoned without involving the honour proper of either country. The "Spectator" today, while it takes the English view of the situation, strongly advocates a compromise, saying:

"The Ministers should consider solely the question whether or not it is for the benefit of the country that the canal should be built. If they hold as we do most strongly, that a canal between the two oceans would be to the advantage of Great Britain, then they should try to facilitate its construction by meeting as far as possible any reasonable demands from America. Our interests, we believe, are to have the canal built, to have it neutralized, and to have the guardianship of that neutralization placed in strong hands. Hence it seems that we should not object to fortification, but only insist on neutralization, including, of course, equal treatment."

"Fortification, as far as we are concerned, is a guarantee of neutralization. One other point should be noted. We shall not be any way punishing the Senate by preventing the canal being built. It seems highly probable that the Senate was influenced by opponents of the whole scheme and in reality wanted to kill the treaty and so stop the construction of the canal. They acted as secret opponents of a bill sometimes acted in the House of Commons. They make the measure as violent as possible in the hope that the House of Lords will perform the ungrateful task of killing it."

A BANK LOOTED OF \$5,000. Citizens at Hulton City, Ill., Overpowered by Burglars' Revolvers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Four robbers made a rich haul in this town early this morning. They broke into the City Bank and dynamited a supposed burglar-proof safe, part of the door going through the side of the building. The burglars then secured \$5,000 in currency and gold from the vaults and escaped. Citizens who were awakened by the explosion, and who ran to the bank, were awed by revolvers.

### KILLED OUT OF REVENGE

Auditor Frank H. Morris Shot Down in the Windsor Building.

Samuel McDonald, the Slayer, a Postoffice Department Clerk—After Committing the Crime the Murderer Attempts Suicide—He Shoots Himself in the Abdomen and Cuts His Throat With His Pocket Knife—The Victim Held by the Constable While the Fatal Shot Is Fired Through His Heart—The Assassin Has a Chance to Recover.

Prompted by a desire for revenge for the loss of his position, Samuel McDonald, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, yesterday afternoon shot and instantly killed Frank H. Morris, Auditor for the War Department, in the latter's office, in the Windsor Building, on Seventeenth Street, directly opposite the State, War, and Navy Building.

The murderer then turned his pistol upon himself and fired a shot, which took effect in his abdomen. Shortly afterward he cut his throat with a pocket knife, and is now at the Emergency Hospital. His condition is serious, and while there is a chance for his recovery, the physicians state that the self-inflicted wounds are liable to prove fatal.

The deed was premeditated and carried out with a considerable degree of calmness on the part of the murderer. After drawing his month's salary at the Postoffice Department, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, McDonald left the building and is said to have visited several downtown saloons. He was slightly under the influence of liquor when he entered the Windsor Building, about 2:15, but he apparently had good control of himself. McDonald was well known to the employees at the building, by reason of the fact that he had been a clerk there for a number of years.

Changes His Beneficiary Certificate. He greeted Watchman Thomas H. Cusick pleasantly, and stood and talked with him for a moment. He then entered the office of H. C. Swan, the disbursing officer of the Auditor's Department. Mr. Swan is treasurer of the Treasury Employees' Benefit Association, of which McDonald is also a member, all of the different auditing offices being under the supervision of the Treasury Department. McDonald said that he wanted to change the beneficiary in his certificate, which calls for the payment of about \$500 upon his death. Mr. Swan explained that it would be necessary for him to make a formal request for the change, and give him paper and pen with which to write it. McDonald took them and wrote:

"H. C. Swan, Treasurer: You are hereby directed to change my beneficiary from estate to W. McD. Miller, of Steubenville, Ohio." S. McDONALD.

McDonald did not appear excited, but on the contrary was calm and deliberate, writing in his usually clear and strong script. For a moment he stood and talked with Mr. Swan and then started to go. As he reached the door he turned and asked if the Auditor was in. Mr. Swan told him that the Auditor had been out during the morning, and that he did not know whether he was in his office or not. He learned from Watchman Cusick, however, that Mr. Morris was in his office, and he entered without being announced. Mr. Morris was at his desk signing letters at the time, and his messenger, Dan Wilkes, stood beside him blotting them. McDonald waved the messenger aside and said:

"Demands to See Morris Alone." "Mr. Morris, I would like to see you alone for a moment." Mr. Morris dismissed Messenger Wilkes. Mr. Morris dismissed Messenger Wilkes. Mr. Morris dismissed Messenger Wilkes.

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